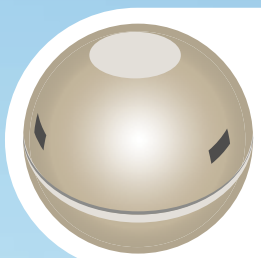


CottonCAP® Release Guide

THE CROP CAPSULES COMPANY

Why choose CottonCAP® for silverleaf whitefly control?

1. Reduces SLW populations early and provides multi-generational suppression
2. Reduces, delays or eliminates the need for chemical insecticides
3. Mitigates SLW resistance to chemical insecticides
4. Won't flare other pests due to high specificity (nil impact on non-target species and other beneficials)
5. Promotes eco-friendly cotton farming by protecting soil health and water quality
6. Is cost-effective compared to other control options

Release essentials

Depending on your unique farm parameters, management approach and risk profile, there are many ways you can incorporate CottonCAP® into your IPM program, as long as you follow these key guidelines:

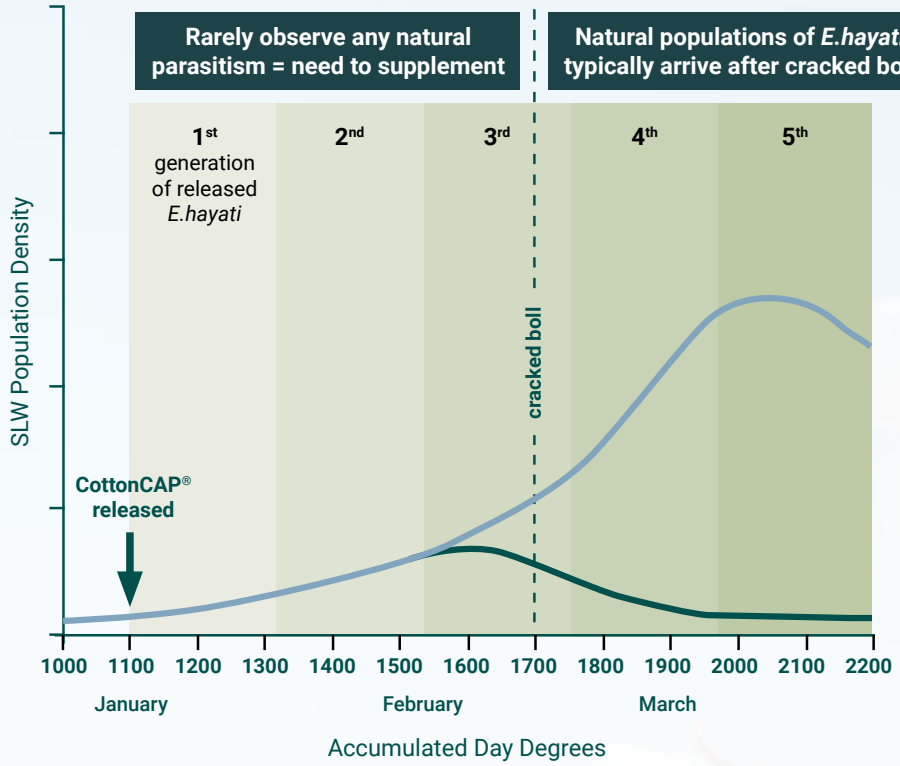
1. **Release early:** When nymphs are visible, and adults first appear in the crop.
2. **Target low populations:** Ensure leaves with SLW nymphs are below 2%.
3. **Use non-disruptive chemistry to control other pests:** Especially before 5 nodes above white flower.

The three most common CottonCAP® strategies are:

	STRATEGY 1	STRATEGY 2	STRATEGY 3
	Single release	Double release	Double release separated by mirid/ stink bug spray
Release rate	2 caps/ha	2 x 1 cap/ha	2 x 1 cap/ha
1st release timing	Early flowering/ early signs of SLW	Early flowering/ early signs of SLW	Early flowering/ early signs of SLW
2nd release timing	-	< 2 wks after 1st release (one *E.hayati* generation)	7-10 days after a non-disruptive mirid/ stink bug spray

If you have another strategy that works for you we would love to hear from you!
Or if you would like tailored advice please contact us.

Release EARLY! - Multiple *E.hayati* generations are needed to overwhelm SLW populations



Natural parasitism only:

SLW will eventually be suppressed by natural parasitism (depending on other chemical applications) but only after cracked boll. Higher risk of incurring some level of honeydew contamination.

CottonCAP®:

SLW suppressed by supplementary AND natural parasitism. Minimal honeydew contamination because SLW suppressed before cracked boll.

The Basics

Target pest: Silverleaf whitefly (SLW) *(Bemisia tabaci)*

Capsule contents: 500 parasitic wasps *(Eretmocerus hayati)*

Mode of action: *E.hayati* parasitises SLW nymphs, ultimately killing them. Once emerged, the adult wasps mate, and successive generations of *E.hayati* continue to suppress SLW populations.

Release method: Aerial (light aircraft)

Release rate: 1-2 capsules per ha

Release timing: EARLY. When nymphs are visible, and adults first appear in the crop.

Witholding period: Nil

SLW adult
Source: CSIRO

E.hayati adult
Source: CSIRO

Parasitised SLW nymph

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